## Amnoemente, etc., Chie Evening.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. - Italian Opera: "Faust." BOOTH'S THEATER.—"Daddy O'Dowd." Mr. and lia Dion Boucicault, and Shiel Barry. GRAND OPERA HOUSE.—"Uncle Sam."

NEW FIFTH AVENUE THEATER .- "Alixe." Miss NIBLO'S GARDEN .- " Leo and Lotos."

OLYMPIC THEATER .- "Humpty Dumpty." George Union Square Theater,-" A Business Woman." WALLACK'S THEATER. - "David Garrick." E. A.

STEINWAY HALL.-Readings. Charlotte Cushman. St. James Theater.—Burlesque Opera. G. Swayne Buckler and Sam Sharpley. TONY PASTOR'S OPERA HOUSE.-Varieties

## Susiness Notices.

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The Tribune has just published its Lecture Extra No. 4, which contains very full reports of Mr. Weiss's Six Lectures on Shakespeare, and the Secon Lectures on Art, in the recent course at the National Academy; a careful abstract of Bret Harte's "Argonauts of '49," and a verbahm reproduction of James Parton's lecture on "The Pilgrim Fathers as Men of Business." Single copies of this extraordinary sheet are sent by mail for five cents. The Tribune has also recently published, in an extra sheet of eight pages, and in a form convenient for preservation or ready reference, a complete resume of the entire Credit Mobiler investigation. The reports which have for two months cumbered the papers are carefully condensed, winnowed of extraneous matter, and presented in a clear and intelligible shape without note or comment. Single copies are sent by mail for 10 cents, two copies for 15 cents, or five copies for 25 cents. The usual discount to the trade.

## New-Dork Dailn Tribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, MARCH 17, 1873.

Mr. Disraell and Earl Derby decline to take office. - The French war indemnity is to be paid before

It is not yet made known with certainty who will suc-

seed Secretary Boutwell, = A brutal wife murder occurred at Philadelphia. A Supervisor's clerk is implicated in the Ring frauds.

Postmaster Jones has resigned. Prof. R. W. Raymond lectured on "The Seven Senses." A suit was decided against ex-Collector Murphy for excessive duties. \_\_\_ Gold, 1141, 115. Thermometer, 44°, 45°, 40°,

The successorship to Mr. Boutwell in the Treasury is all afloat. On the whole, the most respectable suggestion seems to be that for Gov. Morgan.

The Second Edition of THE TRIBUNE AL-MANAC for 1873 has been nearly exhausted, the sale this year being remarkably large and prompt. A Third will be ready in time to supply further orders.

It is expected that Mr. Gladstone will today request a further adjournment of Parliament until Thursday, to give time for the construction of a Ministry which shall last at least to the end of the session. We print the contradictory rumors which agitate London in regard to the intentions of Mr. Disraeli, Lord Derby, and the Conservatives; but any conjectures of the sort are idle until Mr. Gladstone has announced his final determination.

It was a Massachusetts legislator, we believe, who said that a Boston Board of Health had blocked the wheels of justice, and was responsible for the graves of 500 of the best citizens. We have no such sweeping indictment to make against our own Board; but something is clearly and radically wrong in such an administration of affairs as that which permits the accumulation of four acres of refuse and offal within the city limits. The picture which is drawn in another column of THE TRIBUNE of the nuisance near West Thirty-ninth-st. is not a pleasant one to think of, much less to contemplate. Meantime, melting weather and warm days are at hand, and the seeds of disease are easily germinated

One of the mysteries of the interior workings of the Government is the pardon of Brown, the Philadelphia repeater. He was regnlarly and fairly tried and convicted; but why he was pardoned out of hand, as it were, no man can find out. The Attorney-General declines to say who recommended this extraordinary act of clemency, except that they were reputable citizens of Pennsylvania. Even Senators Cameron and Scott deny any responsibility in the matter. When the defaulting Paymaster Hodge was pardoned out of the Penitentiary, it was soothingly said that he was to be used as a witness against the brokers who helped get rid of the public funds. Of course that was only a sham ; Dis- taken into view. We should not wonder if trict-Attorney Bliss was ordered to pigeon- Col. Scott were willing to cancel his leases.

hole the case. Is Brown to be a witness against anybody?

A RING OFFICIAL RETAINED. Another and somewhat startling proof of the intimate connection between the old Tammany Ring, of which Mr. William M. Tweed was the master spirit, and the new one of the Custom-house, of which Mr. Thomas Murphy is the ruling power, has been unexpectedly furnished by the investigations still going on into the "Special Audit" swindles of 1870. These investigations are continued with the purpose of helping the District-Attorney and Attorney-General to further evidence on which to resume the prosecution of the Ring; but occasionally facts are developed not wholly agreeable either to the new Ring or the old. One of these unpleasant revelations, given in detail in other columns, seems to us conclusive proof of what we have charged before, that the new Ring contemplated by the pending Charter is simply a restoration of the old one, and for the benefit of the same per-

Mr. Joseph B. Young, now implicated in the Ring frauds by evidence which he will find it difficult to explain, has been for many years Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and so remains to this day. Prior to the organization of the "Special Board of Audit" in 1870, he appears, according to the evidence presented, to have carried on a system of plunder independently of the Ring or Supervisors, with only his brother-in-law, Elbert A. Woodward, to aid him. The ventures were at first small. In 1869 Young appears to have been content with five and six hundred dollars a month as his share. Later, however, he increased the amounts to thousands, and managed in this way to appropriate \$29,401 55 for himself. Of course, as much more was taken for Woodward. This little scheme appears to have been preliminary to the great frauds of 1870. The two operators were really schooling themselves in the art. Gaining confidence after repeated successes, they aspired to something larger. Detected in what they were doing, they were either forced to take in others or compelled to do the work of others. One of them became a willing, if not trusted tool; the other seems to have been used to sign warrants but not vouchers, and to have been allowed only a small percentage for the work. His defense now, like that of Mayor Hall, is that he performed in signing the warrants "a ministerial duty," without examination. Singularly enough, when the Ring toppled

to its fall, with Ingersoll, Woodward, Garvey, Sweeny, Smith, and Connolly in flight, and Hall and Tweed in arrest, Mr. Young calmly maintained his place, and to-day is Clerk of the Reform Supervisors, as he was of the Ring Supervisors. Moreover, the facts of his share in the Ring plunder have been presented to the Supervisors. A resolution has been introduced dismissing him from office, but both report and resolution have been ignored. The Supervisors declined to examine the first, and have refused to pass the last. For two months and more they have been aware of the true character of their clerk; they have known of his relations to, and complicity with, Woodward and the Ring. They have been urged for these reasons to dismiss him, and have refused. What power maintains him in position in a Board elected on a platform of Municipal Reform? Certainly not the old power of which Mr. Young was a pliant tool. It has no influence with Reformers. Is it the new power which wants a pliant tool? Has Mr. Young gone where his interest lay, and made terms with the new alliance? It is to this Board which selects as its highest subordinate a Ring plunderer, and keeps him in position after his guilt has been conclusively proven, that the pending Charter gives the appointing power for the whole City and County Government ? Can a body which thus blunders, and then persists, in the face of convincing proofs of guilt, in keeping an alleged criminal in its employ, be trusted to provide nest officers for the city? It is a question to which we should like a plain and practical reply; one well worth the serious consideration of the Legislature.

THE PENNSYLVANIA REPORT.

Some of our Philadelphia friends, whose sensitiveness we are sorry to wound, seem angered at THE TRIBUNE for speaking censoriously of their great railway corporation. They are good enough to say that better things and kinder words were expected from us. Surely, they must have been inattentive readers of these columns if they have not by this time learned that not more steady is our faith in that great system of social economy which Pennsylvania cherishes, than is our antagonism to any and all schemes having for their aim a monopoly of transit. We contributed not a little to forcing the New-Jersey companies to loosen their hold, and we sincerely regretted that, after the grasp was loosened, the folly was committed of surrendering their franchises to an alien corporation, which is building up a monopoly far worse than theirs. Such is the corporation which, nominally local and Pennsylvanian, now claims to dominate this whole land. Except that its stock is not technically in our market, and it is not directly amenable to our laws, it is more a New York corporation than a Philadelphia one. To say nothing of its readiness at all times to absorb any superfluous funds in Wall Street, it will not be long, if its span of life be not rudely broken, before its ostentatious docks and wharves, and depots, and palatial stations across the Hudson will make its presence more palpable. Our Philadelphia friends, in view of the enforced silence of their own press, ought to thank us for independent criticism on a corporation which is so grossly neglecting them.

The annual report of this Company is now before the public, and, as a matter of general concern, is worthy of attention. We have room for but some cursory remarks upon it. In our judgment the document is a very alarming one, both as to the parties pecuniarily interested and the public. As to the former, it is perfectly obvious that for them, after scraping off the very thin varnish of ostentatious rhetoric as to the past and the future, there is an ugly reality beneath. The great part of the report is an exposition of the reasons for the failure of the Company to make its leasehold interests "pay." Some are in absolute ruin and decay, such as those three hundred miles of forest-hidden railway from Sunbury to Erie. Others, like the newly-acquired New-Jersey property, are by no means coming up to expectation. It is difficult to evolve precise results from figures purposely confused, but thus the matter seems to stand. With a total net income from all the New-Jersey property of less than \$3,000,000. there cannot fail to be a balance on the wrong side of the account, when the enormous rent or guaranteed interest and other charges are

This is the state of the case without the competition of rival roads. Need we wonder then that the grasp of monopoly on the throat of New-Jersey is so desperately tenacious? The only business which seems substantially prosperous is the legitimate business of its main line on Pennsylvania soil. All else are proving themselves very cancerous. As we have all extremities. This report shows there is a little numbness now.

And yet-and here is the point which touches the general weal-with all this warning, the expansive, exorbitant, grasping policy is to be persisted in. More capital, more debt! We remember once, when an impoverished American prelate said that in the cause of the Church he "welcomed debt," an irreverent parishoner remarked be might as well say welcome burglary." Not so think these railway financiers. The capital and debt of this Company are now a hundred and fifty million; and though the Vice-President says he only wants \$25,000,000 additional, he admits he needs more than that for immediate use, and the act of Assembly which was passed at his procurement, and which the stockholders at his bidding accepted, has no limit, and it is perfectly understood that another hundred and fifty million will, if possible, be put affoat.

It is not in the least surprising that on this exhibit of results, intentions and necessities, while in the compact audience of a few hundred picked stockholders, there should be, as the reporters tell us, "enthusiasm and ap-"plause," the unsentimental outer world should take a less sanguine and hilarious view. The first effect of the publication of this report was a sharp fall in the price of the stock, and we do not doubt that, if we could get at the truth, there is more than one thoughtful and sagacious man even in Philadelphia who thinks, as we do, that this thing has gone far enough.

NO EXCUSE FOR ANY SALARY THIEVES. There are a few men who voted for the Increased Salary bill who seem to have become unconsciously affected by the general corruption in such a way that they have temporarily lost their moral perceptions. Eminent men, to whom public service has brought only labors and trials without that compensation in wealth which they think, and perhaps justly think, would have resulted from the exercise of the talents and industry in some other field; these men seem to have thought for the moment that they were at liberty to go to the public Treasury and help themselves to such an amount as would compensate them, at least in part, for services inadequately paid for.

In taking this single and narrow view, which has a show of justice and propriety, they have forgotten that their way of repairing an imagined injustice was none the less open and flagrant robbery. They did not get their additional pay by any fair means. They simply stole it. They believed, on a review of their lives, that the goods of this world were not fairly distributed. They had not got their share. They broke open Uncle Sam's strong box and took what would repair their deficit. This is the highwayman's plea. The robber is poor, the man to be robbed is rich; it is only fair to restore the equilibrium.

But an honorable man's motive to embark in public life is not to obtain wealth. It is to gain distinction and renown. It is to advance the public interest. It is to help create a just public opinion. It is to leave an honorable name to his posterity. The man who has been in affeirs long enough to do this, or a part of it, is not to be allowed at the end of his career to say he has been unjustly dealt by, because other men have made more money. If his object was riches, we have no hesitation in saying he had no business to enter public life. It is only a low man, and a mean man, and a despicable man, who enters public life to make money. And if a man is not ready to sacrifice his greed at his entrance into it, let him stay out, and engage in some congenial employment that will minister unto that passion.

JOHN CHINAMAN'S INTRUSION. One hundred and ninety Chinese laborers are employed in the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works, near Pittsburgh, Penn. Ten white men were discharged because they refused to teach any part of their handicraft to the almond-eved Asiatics who had been imported to give cheap Chinese labor to the cutlerymakers. Thereupon there was much popular indignation, which, however, has not taken the form of bodily violence or assault. Only one distempered individual of a sanguinary turn of mind has ventured publicly to recommend "making mince-meat" of the bashful strangers; and this was under pressure of great excitement superinduced by a series of fervid resolutions. How to get at the cure of this Mongolian evil was a problem demanding not only the highest statesmanship but the subtlest political economy. So an industrial organizationknown familiarly as the Economites-was called in to prescribe. The Economites diagnosed the case, if we may be allowed the expression, and reported that the Cutlery Company had violated no law in hiring the Chinese, and that they were obliged to mix some very cheap labor with their more expensive sort; the works had not paid expenses under the old plan; this new experiment was tried with the hope that it might preclude the necessity of closing the

factory altogether. Thus far the Economites. Next, the citizens, greatly disappointed with the moderate report of the Economites, organ-"popular demonstration." The local orator who led off on this occasion said that nothing since Fort Sumter was fired upon had created such an excitement among the citizens as the at the Beaver Falls Cutlery Works. "We," he observed, suggestively, "are not here to violate any law of the land, but to establish "our rights as American cititizens." He did not believe the Cutlery Company would tear down their works and houses and go away. But he did believe that "we should soon hear of the Great Eastern, in the Pacific Ocean, 'sailing back and forth in this nefarious business." This prediction caused sensation. in the midst of which a series of unique resolutions were reported and adopted with enthusiasm. Let no man mock at the stammering utterance of these men-laborers and uncultured craftsmen struggling for voice. They have a grievance which we ought to discover and, if possible, remove. One resolution said that however the statute-book might be silent. "there is a law graven on the hearts of "Christian men which no human power can ever repeal, guaranteeing that the Christian domain shall never be usurped by the heathen." Another high resolve was as follows: Resolved, That we, as citizens of Pennsylvania, living where all should dwell in equity and harmony, and as Chinese labor is contraband against citizen labor we deprecate all such labor as dangerous to our peace and

These resolutions only show the helplessness

of the men who drew and supported them. One feebly says that the people who formed the demonstration "would like that some "peaceful means would be devised by which "every Chinaman in the land, brought here "under contracts for a term of years, could be "sent home." That's the rub. These foreigners are not wanted. We have a free country, along said, paralysis will be first felt at the open to all comers, the asylum of the oppressed of all nations, the refuge of the needy and home-seeking; but nobody must come here to work under a contract for a term of years. The flag of the free heart's hope and home, by angel hands to Valor given (and all that sort of thing) must not float over a contract for a term of years, especially if one of the contracting parties be an emigrant from Far Cathay. We must sympathize with the laborer who sees his reduced wage taken by an Asiatic who subsists on the poorest food, pays neither priest, pew-rent, nor schooltax; can live in a drygoods box, and has neither hope nor ambition for office and suffrage. But putting the case even thus extremely, we confess our inability to see how the Caucasian can help himself. If this country is free in anything, it is free in its absolute openness to whoever will come. No petty quibble about contracts extending over a term of years can shut out immigration; no test of paganism can put up the bars at the Golden Gate. Our sullen Beaver Falls friends resolve to buy no knives and forks of men who employ Chinese labor. This is a free country, and they will buy where they please. But the cheapest knives and forks-Chinese or Caucasian made-will find buyers. Meantime it is John Chinaman who asks, What are you going to do about it?

> AN ENGLISH GEORGE PEABODY. Though the miseries of the rich have long been a stock subject with moralists, there are few men who would not gladly be weighed down by the golden gifts of Fortune. The wealthy claim that they know the emptiness of wealth: the poor and the struggling, not having the slightest apprehension of the sort, very naturally desire to make such acquaintance. It seems one of the weaknesses of our common humanity to dislike and disapprove of those who possess what we want, and cannot get. Hence, the general unpopularity of listen to the reading of the most absorbing the rich, unless they do something to disarm spontaneous prejudice, and unite themselves to us by some bond of sympathy. Men of large means are usually set down as embodiments of selfishness, and for no better reason than because they do not give to all who ask. As a rule, however, respondent's) tombstone. There is a temptation they are not so generous as they might be; and indeed it may be doubted if the steady pursuit of gain has the effect of enlarging the heart or quickening the sensibilities. Once in a while there are shining exceptions-nowhere more than in the Republic-and these exceptions, from their rarity perhaps, receive the full meed of praise. We can justly boast of our Girards, Peabodys, Astors, Cornells, Coopers, Stewarts, and Lenoxes, whose examples have awakened the admiration and to some degree the emulation of the people of the Old World. Europeans are surprised, usually, at the munificence of our donations and bequests, and, though often much better able, give with a more sparing hand than ours. Mr. Thomas Holloway of England appears

can liberality, and, moreover, to insure to his open-handed giving the largest advantage by the adoption of the most practical forms in its administration. He is known here in our kind, and have a tendency to excite not as a philanthropist, but as a manufacturer a fine moral contagion, which may Heaven of patent medicines. Aside from his financial help to spread. Many of our rich men are and executive ability, he is a man of excellent mind and large culture, and is a connoisseur in art, as his elegant Berkshire residence, Tittenhurst Park, with its superb collection of pictures, abundantly testifies. Now over sixty, he began his present calling about five-andthirty years ago, with very little capital; and and designing attorneys an opportunity for by untiring industry, unflagging energy, and a legal wake over their coffins! sagacious management, has extended his basiness to every civilized country on the globe, and accumulated a fortune estimated at \$60,000,000. Two years ago Mr. Holloway resolved to devote the bulk of his fortune to charitable purposes; but, knowing the great extent to which such legacies and appropriations are perverted and abused, he made up his mind to give his personal attention to and employ the most available means for the object he had in view. Having seen that even George Peabody's liberal donations had been to a certain extent misemployed, notwithstanding the great precaution exercised, Mr. Holloway determined, while in possession of the most vigorous physical and mental health, to manage, with proper cooperation, his own eleemosynary enterprises His principal aim has been, and is, to improve substantially and permanently the condition of the English poor, without encouraging pauperism. Everybody who has taken any practical part in such undertaking must have learned how difficult it is to attempt good without causing evil. The Berkshire philanthropist, as the first step, advertised largely through the public press, requesting that information and suggestions be sent to a certain address (carefully concealing his identity) in aid and furtherance of his scheme. In the beginning, the anonymous advertisements were regarded with some suspicion (nothing John Bull more abhors than to be "done" or "taken in"); but they were soon discovered to be genuine and from a conscientious source. From the torrent of communications flowing in, Mr. Holloway ized a mass meeting, or, as it is called, "a learned that one of the great needs of the Kingdom was the establishment of a lunatic asylum for the middle classes. Before putting up a building, he decided to visit the principal asylums throughout Great Britain, to arrival of one hundred and ninety Mongolians talk with persons who had had experience of the insane, and to procure all possible information on the subject. Having done so, he obtained the plans of the best architects, and began the erection of a spacious structure on his own grounds in Berkshire, near the famous Virginia Water. being much more common in Great Britain than in this country, a deeper interest is felt in it, and in the treatment of patients. In Mr. Holloway's institution all known defects will be remedied, and it is believed that the improvements made must be of great benefit to the unfortunate occupants. The model establishment has attracted the attention of the Government and the humane generally, and will be the means of introducing various reforms both into the public and private Asylums.

> This is a good example of the generous gentleman's mode of management. He has numerous other plans, which he is slowly, though surely, carrying out. His private charities are said to be numberless; but as he

from, instead of courting public notice, and avoiding by all possible means the expressions and demonstrations of gratitude which his good deeds naturally call forth. He investigates, either personally or through trustworthy agents, the special cases to which his attention has been called, and is very seldom, if ever, made the dupe of impostors. His whole mind is enlisted in his work of benevolence, and he devotes to its prosecution the greatest part of his time. The begging letters he receives outrun

enumeration. He is reputed to employ six

clerks in opening, reading, and answering such

at least-a very small proportion-as require

or deserve answer. The excuses and pretexts for applying to him for money are as extraordinary in quality as in quantity. Many of them are grotesque in the extreme, and some unconsciously humorous. Unappreciated bards coolly ask for a few hundred pounds to enable them to support themselves while they complete immortal epics. Great unknown novelists of both sexes, the feminine having the numerical advantage, solicit loans until they shall have finished the magnificent works to which they have devoted years of thought, study, and observation. Men, claiming to be profoundly scientific, need a little assistance (a trifling matter of £1,000, for instance) in perfecting inventions which will revolutionize finance, metamorphose trade, and enrich the world. A lover of the legitimate drama desires sufficient advance to build the finest theater on the globe, to be devoted exclusively to Shakespeare and the authors of the Elizabethan era. Some poor devil prays for twenty guineas that he may have the means of printing his pamphlet, showing how the national debt may be paid off before the end of the century. An unrecognized Rothschild has a scheme for a colossal bank on an entirely new basis, that will at once render the Bank of England superfluous. Young men request temporary accommodation in order that they may marry the girls of their choice, already waiting much longer than they should have done for the consummation of love's rosy dream. A citizen of London who has written some wonderful works which the world is too stupid to appreciate, invites Mr. Holloway not to give money, but to visit him at earliest convenience, and and artistic novel ever conceived or penned by mortal man. An eccentric old gentleman begs to say, if the millionaire will remit a sufficient amount to enable the former to end his days in comfort, he will agree to have the gift and the name of the giver recorded on his (the corthe sternest virtue could not be expected to resist; and yet it is understood that Mr. Holloway actually withstood the seductive proposition. Mr. Holloway, who is a bachelor, unless he

can be considered to have wedded gentle Charity, has already arranged a programme of beneficence which will absorb the largest part of his fortune, and it is altogether probable he will live long enough to see his good deeds produce their glorious fruit. So many rich men delay their donations until after death (there is a species of selfishness in post-mortem generosity) that it is pleasant to record instances, like those of Ezra Cornell, George Peabody, Peter Cooper, and Thomas Holloway, in which benefactions are made during the life of the benefactors. Such examples teach us to think better of the determined to exceed even the broadest Ameriwealthy, inducing us to believe that the common views held of them are erroneous; afford us nobler opinions of and deeper faith mentally leaving bequests in their wills. How much better would it be if they could convert their bequests into actual and immediate offerings, instead of waiting for the grave to shut out their consciousness of good performed, and furnishing to mercenary heirs

> guilty of the meanest and most mischievous kind of theft. We should like, therefore, to be informed upon what grounds Lee Canman of Chicago, who was recently convicted of mail robbery and sentenced to ten years' unprisonment, has been pardoned by the President. The dispatch which gives us the information only tells us that the pardon has been granted upon the intercession of Canman's wife, and that it was recommended by the leading citizens of Chicago, probably upon the intercession of the same lady. It is not strange that the wife should desire her husband's pardon; her feeling was natural; but many wives to-day are feeling in just the same way, whose husbands will not be pardoned any the quicker upon that account. An offense which demanded ten years' expiatory imprisonment most have been a grave one; if of like weight under a State jurisdiction, it would not have been dealt with so tenderly. But there seems to be a notion that all crimes committed against the Federal authorities are of a trivial nature, and that the culprits, after a decent interval, are to be pardoned as matter of course. We had an instance of this in the defaulting cashier who walked out of Dedham (Mass.) Jail the other day: and now we have another.

The respectable platitudes about public integrity which are pretty profusely uttered at this time, though encouraging in one sense, are hardly so in another. Affairs cannot be very pure when religious newspapers (Zion's Herald, for instance) think it necessary to tell us that, if "Congress is to be purified. it must be by sending to Washington a class of men to whom fraud and falsehood are impossible." hould say so. We have no manner of doubt about t. If you want honesty, you must have honest men. First catch your hare, you know. But to think that, at this time of day, we are exhorted not to send to Washington Congressmen who will lie, evade, conceal, prevaricate, who will not be fraudulent, corrupt, and false! It is n't exhilarating to think that such an admonition should be necessary. There are certain qualifications of a moral sort which a public man should be presumed to possess, and which his constituents should make sure that he possesses, before they delegate to him all their own political power and authority. If the popular wrath were such a terror as it should be to all evil-doers in high places, they would be a little more careful of being found out, and a little less impudent when they are found The Asylum, not yet completed, will cost out. With the brand of shame upon their brows, \$500,000, and be a model of its kind. Insanity they wouldn't go to tea parties and make speeches about their injuries. Chicago, by way of keeping up its reputation for

wickedness, has lately had a couple of sensations, the story of which may be briefly related. A few days ago, Miss Kittie H--, a respectable girl of 21 years of age, left her home to go to Twenty-secondst. After doing her errand, at the corner of Twentysecond-st, and Indiana-ave., she was approached by two men who alighted from a carriage, into which she was pushed, when it was rapidly driven away. After a drive for about an hour, she was taken from the carriage by the men into a house, up a stairway, into a back room in the second story. The door was locked upon her, and she was left alone until after dark, when she was visited by a woman, in company with one of the men. This woman looked at her, said, "No; she is not the girl," and departed. The prisoner was kept connever speaks of them, their extent and charac- fined all that night and until the afternoon of the ter can only be surmised. He is represented next day, when, finding the door unlocked, she as entirely free from ostentation; shrinking | walked into the street and home! The other tale is

of a gentleman who was found drugged in the back room of a grog-shop, he having written despairing letters to a friend asking for small loans to be sent by the bearer. Being rescued, the gentleman expired, and it is supposed from poison. If Chicago goes on at this rate, there will probably be another big fire there soon.

There are bad stories affoat about cruelties prac ticed upon the prisoners in the State Prison of Missourt-such as unmerciful floggings, confinement in blind cells without light or ventilation, and insufficient diet. One particular kind of punish ment, known as the "bevel ring," is mentioned. It consists in placing the convict, strapped, in such a way as to compel him to sit with his legs flat on the floor; then his hands are tied together and drawn toward his feet, the effect being a tremendous strain on the muscles of the legs and back. A Committee of Investigation has kindly recommended to the Legislature the abolition of this form of disciplina To cap the climax, the prison is so badly managed that within the last fifteen months it has cost the State over \$65,000 above the receipts. There is an intimation, however, that this last is a ouesided and partisan story aimed at the State Adminis tration.

Mr. Edoua.d Lockroy, a distinguished Radical journalist of Paris, has no more reverence in his composition than to use such language as this in to gard to the Dukes of the Assembly: "I am toom spectful to compare them to mites in a cheese, but when the Dukes enter the Republic, that thin which appeared solid, and which represented Right Justice, and Liberty, disappears and makes way to multitude of white grabs which crawl about, devour each other, and grow fat. What was appetizing be comes disgusting, and one turns one's eyes from the mass of decomposition which walks about the table at the command of a directing class." Madame & Pompadour once said that when a nation lost respect for rank, it became the shame and reproach of the universe. If we may trust this dietum of the virta ous Marquise, France is in doleful case when such strong metaphors are shied with impunity at the coronets of Versailles.

\*\* - 3 -It is announced that the Countess Montijo, mother of the ex-Empress Eugenie, has suddenly lost ber eyesight. This is not strictly true, as she has been Imost wholly blind for many years, though it has been a point of etiquette in her palace never to refer to this infirmity, but to address her as if her eye were as bright and good as they were a half century ago, when they snared the wandering soul of the young and dissolute Count of Teba. The same curious etiquette prevails in the titular court of the exiled King of Hanover at Hietzing. He has been stone blind for years, yet the subject is never me tioned in his court, and His Majesty keeps up the dreary comedy by complimenting the ladies whe are presented to him on the freshness of their complexions and the tasta of their toilets.

The proprietor of a hotel at Denison, a town # the southern terminus of the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Railway, thus makes a new and irreverent edition of the Ten Commandments:

I. Thou shalt drink and eat at no house but mine, set thou be called a barbarian.

II. Thou shalt not make unto thyself any bitters, or my likeness of anything that is spiritual, for I am a calous man, visiting all sorts of inquity upon those who never visit me, but treating kindly those that lore

ne and keep my commandments.

III. Thou shalt not take the name of my house in vain.
IV. Six times a day shalt thou drink.

V. Three times a day shalt thou eat. VI. Thou shalt use no profane language in my house.
VII. Thou shalt not steal off and eat or drink in any

house but mine.
VIII. Honor the best hotel in the city, that thy days
may be long in this land.
IX. I will not credit.
X. Thou shalt not bear false witness against the preprictor, but "smile" with him and pay for all you get.

We spoke the other day of the enormous price paid for Meissonnier's last work, \$20,000. A comparison with the prices paid for the works of the great artists of the past, will give some idea of the extent of this infatuation. At the sale of Lord Dalling and Bulwer's gallery, a fortnight ago, a fine mythological picture by Greuze brought 116 guineas; two of Goya's powerful portraits, Charles III. and Elizabeth Farnese, 68 guineas; Murillo's "Buenaventura" 245 guineas; Guido's Head of Diana, 56 guinea. M Ronguereau would not paint an opera-comique peasant-girl for all these sums combined-and he is quite right, if he can get more.

Another joke here is on step-mothers-unjust but amusing. At a Mission Sunday-school in Hudson s little pupil was seen crying bitterly. Upon inquiry the teacher learned that he had lost his mother, and remarked to the boys that no one knew, until they experienced it, how hard to bear was such loss. At this pathetic moment a wicked lad cried out: "O let him wait till he gets a step-mother-then you'll hear him cry!" The wicked lad did not conclude with a statement of his personal experience; but perhaps that was because he was suddenly called to

Delaware is a little State, but it must be a lively one for tax-payers-that is, if they do not care about stealing, or about being flogged if they do steal. For the small Commonwealth has, we are told, more money in its Treasury than it knows what to do with, and upon the present basis of taxation the embarrassment of riches promises to be greater and greater in the future. It has been suggested that the only way to remedy this evil is to import a few politicians from Pennsylvania or from Washington; surplus revenue wouldn't trouble the Delaware

A gentleman'of an original turn in Ohio thought that he would celebrate Washington's birthday after an entirely new fashion. So he attached: medal to the neck of an American eagle and then set the proud bird o' freedom at liberty. Unforts nately, that eagle did not appreciate the honor sad responsibility of his mission; he still loved mutton, and entering a sheep-pen in search thereof, he ww ignominiously shot, just two days after he was so nobly decorated.

These hair-pins seem to be extremely dangerous things. We have already mentioned the case of a lady wounded by one of them white engaged in falling down stairs. Now we read of a poor girl who has suddenly died in Fortville, N. Y. In her stomach was found a medium-sized hair-pin. It appears that she was subject to fits of somnambulam, in one of which she is supposed to have swallowed the pin in question.

We give space elsewhere to a letter from an Attorney of the Midland Railroad, attempting to explain the proposed increase of its capital stock. The explanation is plausible but unsatisfactory. What the Midland mainly needs is to finish its road, as its financial agents promised, and get to work, instead of trying to borrow more money (for which it is hard to see honest needs), and to keep in the newspapers

Having heard that to pour kerosene of the common kind on the fire was dangerous, Mrs. Herodon of Cairo, Ill., tried, for that purpose, "a non-explosive" mixture, and, strange to say, it exploded with all the energy of the other kind. We think that no woman is called upon to sacrifice her life as Mrs. H. did for the purpose of making a scientific test.

Omaha has a postmaster. The Omaha people sometimes send off many letters or expect to receive them. We think that we have never seen anything more delicately put than the remark of The Omake Bee that "if the postmaster would resign many persons would feel less anxious about their meney

The small-pox is still in Boston. We suppose that it is subsiding, but the report made on Priday last gave sixty cases in the three Lospitals. This would have been thought a pretty epidemical state of things a few years ago, when we were green and put our faith in vaccination.

Members of Congress may not increase their own salaries, but may vote to fix the pay of a subsequent Congress. Any other mode of raising the pay is in violation of the Rules of Congress, as well as of every rule of honesty and propriety.